

Was Treblinka a death camp?

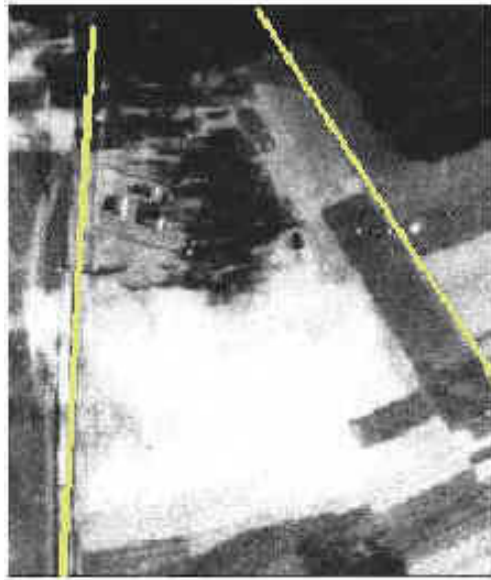


It operated from July 1942 to August 1943

Location



Actual camp vs Jewish testimony



1943 Air photo



Jewish survivor's map

[Twenty two acres](#)



What was Treblinka ?

Treblinka was a [transit camp](#) where Jewish Communists and Fifth Columnists were deloused, between trains, before being [deported](#) to occupied Russia.

The Jews said it was a massive killing factory where between [870,000](#) and [2,000,000](#) were killed as reported by [The New York Times](#).

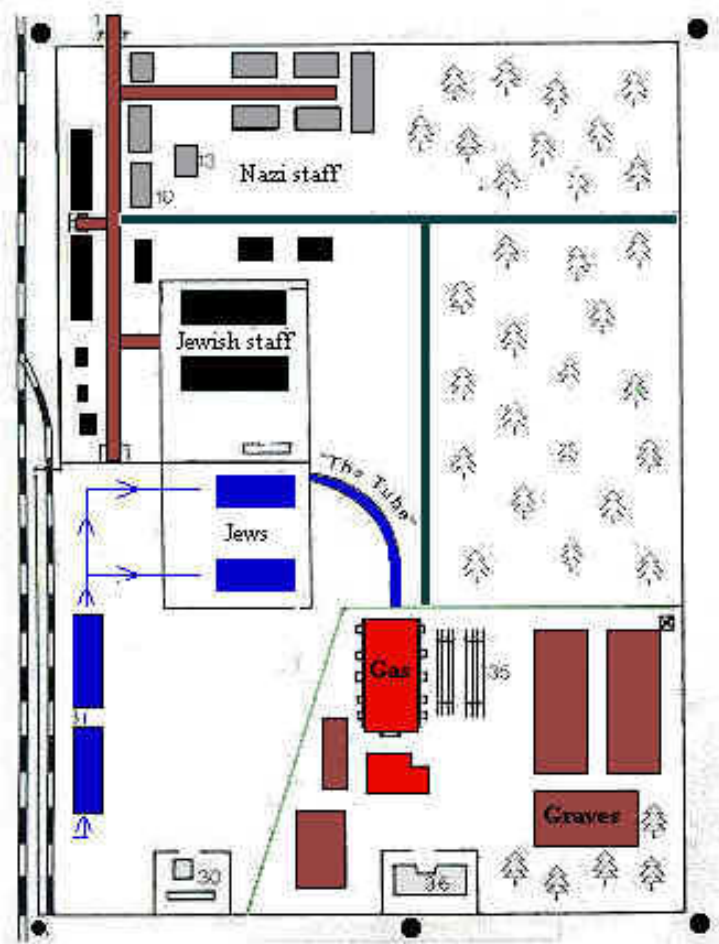
According to Jewish survivors

Three trains arrived a days, each with four thousand people aboard, all from Warsaw. During the Stalingrad offensive. Many of the Jews slashed their wrists in despair.

Jews arrived and went into two buildings where they undressed, had their hair cut off and [Sonderkommados](#) would pull their gold teeth out. Next guards with whips and [dogs](#) chased them down a path and into the killing area where 10 gas chambers awaited. [Women](#) had their [breasts ripped off](#). A diesel engine from a from a submarine pumped it's exhaust into the death chambers.

The whole process took 2 hrs. [Testimony gas chamber](#)





Daily routine

1500 Jews ran the camp. [14,000 Jews](#) arrived daily, undressed, had their gold teeth pulled and were gassed.

The [Goldjuden](#)--Jews of gold--were in charge of handling the money, gold, stocks, and jewelry. They subjected the prisoners to an intimate search just before the gas chambers.

In September 1942, new gas chambers were built, which could handle three thousand people in two hours

[Babies](#) were smashed against trees.

Camp only gassed for eleven months

Treblinka exterminated Jews for eleven months, starting in July 1942, and 2,000,000 were killed and buried.

But as Germany was losing the war, the SS said: "*Dig up the bodies and burn them*". In April of 1943, the Germans dug up the bodies and burned 2500 at a time on large grids made of railway ties.

August 2 1943 camp revolt

Jews claim there was a revolt and the camp was shut down.



Jews claim this was the death machine

A [russian sub](#) came up the Bug river and they took out it's engine to supplied the fumes used in the gas chambers.

Jewish witnesses



Fred Kort owner of a toy factory in Las Angeles.

When the Russian army approached Treblinka the SS shot all the Jews, but this Kort hid in a shed. Kort testified at the Nuremberg Trials



Abraham Bomba

A barber from New York has vivid memories. He and 16 other barbers shaved nude women's heads before they were gassed. Many barbers shaved their own wife's heads before they were gassed



TAIGMAN, Kalman

People went into the chambers with hands in the air for more room and then kids were thrown on top.



CZARNY, Josef

Born 1927. Deported to Treblinka from Warsaw. Worked in the "Zoo". Settled as a trade union clerk in Israel. He recalled the deportation



ROJZMAN, Berek

He worked in supply store and took part in revolt. He escaped and lived with 5 other Jews in the woods for a year.



Yankel Wiernik

[Lives in Israel](#). Out of 2,000,000, these people survived.

West German Treblinka Trials

Trial

These former SS men who served in Treblinka were brought to [trial](#) in **Düsseldorf** in 1964/1965 charged with murdering Jews in the Treblinka death camp.



Franz, Kurt.....	Life imp. Cook
Hirtreiter, Josef.....	Life imp. T4 office
Küttner, Kurt	died ?
Horn, Otto.....	Acquitted Male nurse
Matthes, Arthur.....	Life imp. Photographer
Mentz, Willi	Life imp. Worker
Münzberger, G.....	12 years imp. Cook
Lambert, Erwin	Acquitted Builder
Rum, Albert.....	3 years Photographer
Stadie, Otto	6 years ?
Suchomel, Franz.....	7 years imp. Photographer



1964 Düsseldorf, ten persons, among them Kurt Franz who was described as the last Commandant of the camp, were charged with participation in the alleged mass killing of Jews in Treblinka

At a further Treblinka trial, which took place from May to December 1970, likewise in Düsseldorf, only one defendant appeared before the court, namely the former *SS-Hauptsturmführer*



1988, John (Ivan) Demjanjuk, a Ukrainian extradited two years earlier from the USA to Israel, was sentenced to death by hanging in Jerusalem.

The truth



It was a transit stop where Jews were de-licensed and had their hair cut before being shipped to occupied Russia. Train loads of Jews would arrive at T-II to be deloused. Their luggage would also be deloused. Once the procedure was completed, the Jews would board a new train that would take them to their final destination which was either a labor camp or ghetto somewhere in occupied Soviet territory.

German documents indicate Jews were being funneled through Treblinka which was designated a transit camp. Treblinka played a major role in the deportation of Jews from the Warsaw ghetto to labor camps and ghettos farther east.



1944 Russians capture Treblinka

The Russians retook the camp and they excavated the bodies. In total they found ten bodies.



1999 Dr Toben

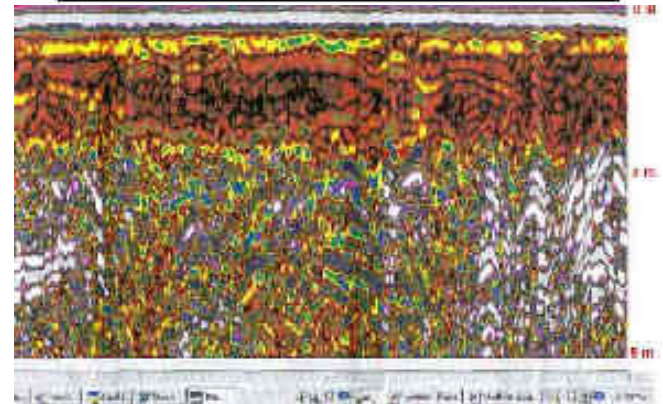
Dr Toben of Adelaide Institute authorized an [archeological expedition](#).

October 1999

For six days Australian engineer **Richard Krege**, a qualified electronics engineer, carried out an examination of the soil at the site of the former Treblinka II camp in Poland. Krege used the latest ground radar available (commonly used in archaeology as well as in geology).

While his initial investigation suggests that there were never any mass graves at the Treblinka camp site, Krege believes that further work is still called for.

"Historians say that the bodies were exhumed and cremated toward the end of the Treblinka camp's use in 1943, but we found no indication that any mass graves ever existed," he says. *"Personally, I don't think there was an extermination camp there at all."*



Richard Krege

[Mr Krege](#) now is a sought after lecturer on Treblinka.

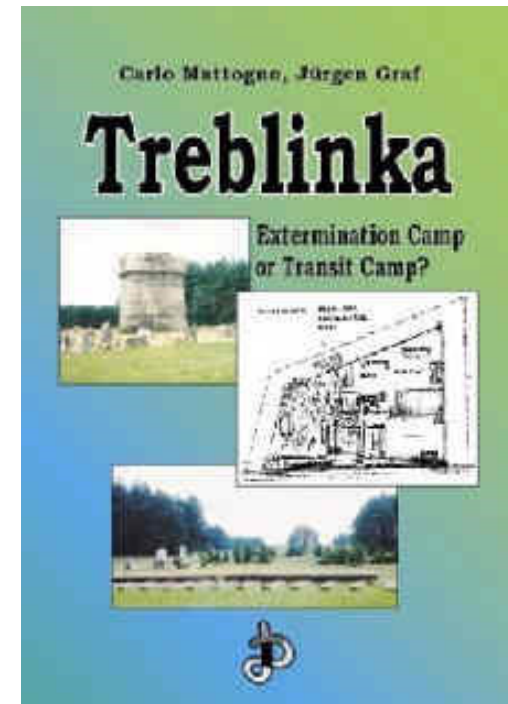
Australian engineer Richard Krege conducts his ground radar investigation at Belzec and Treblinka. The results, which will prove the non-existence of the alleged huge mass graves at both camps.



Jurgen Graf - Swiss Scientist

In August 2000, Kreges made a second trip to Poland, this time accompanied by me. He continued his work at Treblinka and performed the same research at Belzec. In the holocaust literature, the places where the gigantic mass graves are supposed to have been (as we remember, the Germans allegedly buried their victims before digging them out again and burning them) are exactly marked, so there is no room for error.

Kreges conclusion is formal: *"The huge mass graves never existed."* At Belzec, he found signs of a small mass grave (not in the area designated by the holocaust historians), which is hardly surprising, as a certain number of prisoners must have died in the camp, and as there was no crematorium at that camp. Thus, the whole Belzec and Treblinka story collapses. The result of Richard Krege's investigations will be published in 2001.



John Ball



He is an [air photo expert](#) who studied all the WW-2 aerial shots. His photo analysis leaves no doubt that Treblinka was a [small](#) transit camp (twenty two acres) at best.

A 1943 picture of the camp.



Dr. Robert Faurisson

DR. Faurisson of the Sorbonne did a [detailed exploration](#) of Treblinka, and found nothing.



Treblinka today



Jews built a rock memorial and declared 2,000,000 dead. As with all the camps there has never been one archeological dig. This particular camp was the size of two baseball field so the graves would be 300 feet deep.

Massacre at Riga

Kristallnacht

WW 2 Leader's bloodlines

Broomberg

Theresienstadt

Paris in 1943

treblinka
254 treblinka concentration camp
238 treblinka camp
153 treblinka death camp
83 treblinka picture
79 treblinka extermination camp
67 treblinka photo
51 treblinka revolt
48 treblinka map
44 holocaust treblinka
26 liberation of treblinka